

RESTRICTION PAGES.

A Fire at Saginaw Destroys a Million and a Half.

HAIL STORM AT PITTSBURG.

Many Windows Broken and Numerous Runaways.—The Saginaw Fire Destroys Twenty-five Blocks of Houses and Lumber.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 20.—Saginaw was visited this afternoon by the worst baptism of fire it ever had. It was first discovered in the mill plant of Sampson & Co., on what is known as the K. C. Grouard, south of the Bristol Street bridge, just before o'clock, and owing to the strong southeast gale prevailing it spread rapidly, setting fire to and destroying many thousand feet of lumber on the mill docks owned by Brown & Ryan, valued at \$8,000. The Bristol bridge next caught and a portion of it was destroyed.

Then the flames leaped to the east side just below Bristol street and north of the City Hall, where were located a large number of buildings, including Page House No. 6, and A. W. Wunder's ice houses. All the residences on Tilson street and on both sides of Washington avenue down to Bowen street were quickly leaped up. Then the sparks were carried across the old bridge into the premises of the George Cross Lumber company, the planing mill, number in the yards and a dozen tenement houses melting like snow.

Next came the A. M. Curtis Manufacturing company's expensive plant and Passo's oil soap factory, all of which were wiped out. Here the fire struck Jefferson avenue, and in all four some of the finest residences in the city were in ashes, the sweep clean north to Emerson street, where the fire continued onward south of and along Emerson street out toward the city limits. It met a swatton Owen, Edward, Sheridan and Warren avenues and other streets east. Vincent Orphan home succumbed early but the inmates were removed to places of safety. The patients were all removed from St. Mary's hospital, which was in danger a time, but was saved. The loss of the Curtis company will reach \$10,000, that of the Gross Lumber company \$2,000, and of German's planing mill factory and two and four feet of lumber, \$30,000.

The area covered by the fire was a mile and a half in length and from two to four blocks in width. A large number of fine residences were destroyed, over forty having been destroyed at cost from \$500 to \$20,000 each. It is estimated that over 200 families are homeless to-night, and many of them saw nothing but the clothing on their backs. John Clark, 23 years old, an employee of McCall's Mill factory, was found burned to a crisp in front of his residence on Bowen street. One fireman named McNally was severely injured, and many people were burned and bruised. A dozen are reported missing but when the excitement is over they may turn up at night.

It is impossible to try to attempt to enumerate individual losses, but close estimates place the total loss near \$8,500,000 with an insurance of less than half of that amount.

The only fatality known to have occurred is the death of John Clark. Mr. Fred Hart, John is missing also. Among the residences destroyed were those of Dr. E. Ketcham, which was worth \$20,000 and contained \$10,000 worth of fine paintings, Frank's family, Dr. Helen Brooks, George Chan, Henry Pasch, Judge J. C. Tolson and fully of other houses. Fortune long hours the element locked up cottage homes and more elegant residences, under pines and manufacturing plants with equal result.

The cloud, smoky at first, gradually increased until it cast its shadow over a considerable portion of the city, shadow under which hundreds rest to-night, poor and rich alike being some less and both being obliged to accept shelter from friendly neighbors. The loss is difficult to estimate but will reach somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. The extent of the territory burned is about twenty-five squares, and includes large portions of the Sixth and Seventh wards. This territory was swept nearly clean of every building. Besides this Edward Germaine's big factory, employing 300 men and one or two factories outside of this district were destroyed.

The wind was blowing a gale in a northeasterly direction. The spirits were blown to almost incredible distances and new fires started up in a dozen places at once. For a long time the firemen fought without making any apparent headway and it became necessary to send for aid to Bay City and Flint. The fire department of these places arrived by special train, and did good work with the local department. The citizens assisted much in preventing the spread of the flames by well organized bucket brigades on houses that were threatened at a distance.

The battle was kept up vigorously and by six o'clock the flames seemed to be under control, although a number of buildings were still burning.

Fully one thousand men employed in factories burnt out, thrown out of employment, and hundreds of families are homeless, as 300 buildings were burned. The heaviest losses are for now:

Brown & Ryan, number, \$8,000; partly insured, J. F. Wunder, ice house and barns, \$15,000; insurance \$8,000. Frank's Judge, noted, \$3,000; Judge Tolson, residence, and barn, \$2,000; F. C. Bumb, residence, \$2,000; Mrs. T. Spinler, two houses, \$7,000; Geo. F. Cross Lumber company, \$10,000; Allington Curtis Lumber company, \$15,000; E. Gorham, planing mill, factory and 12,000 feet of lumber, \$30,000; P. H. Ketcham, house and barn, \$20,000, insurance \$8,000; Kirby Basye, residence and furniture, \$3,500; W. T. Cooper, residence, \$5,000; E. Sinner, residence, \$5,000; Horace Johnson, residence, \$2,500; W. E. Pesser, six dwellings, \$15,000; Simon & Emery, five dwellings, \$12,000; Charles Bo and residence, \$4,500; P. McArthur, two houses, \$8,000.

The foregoing only includes a few of the larger losses.

A Brilliant Illumination.

CHICAGO, May 20.—For the first time all the electric illuminations of the Exposition were seen to-night, and the grand sign was witnessed by over fifty thousand people. An evening drew with the wind died out, the swinging cars came out to lay the dust and the crowds began pouring into the park. The center of attraction was the grand basin

where the climax of electric glory was to be seen. At the colors of the rainbow were thrown on the waters of the electric fountain on each side of the Michigan Avenue and the Indiana bordering the basin was itself every inch of the distance with the advertising signs. An additional attraction being Venetian poetry to the changing scene was furnished by the Iowa State band playing on a boat resting in the midst of the basin. The Cincinnati and Chicago bands also added instrumentality to the occasion. At the great searchlights were in operation throwing cones of light on the various illuminated parts of the exhibition, principally the Administration building which is gladdened coming with gas torches and bands of incandescent lights.

Before the lights flashed out from every structure and every avenue of approach the view on the rutting darkness from the bridge on the south side of the grand basin was like a glimpse of fairyland. The air was warm enough for a respite to the gondolas and amus which were filled with people until 10 o'clock came to one the illumination of the fair. The corners of the Electricity, Manufacturing and Machinery halls, fronting the Grand Basin, were illuminated with incandescent lights and the interiors of exhibit buildings as big as it is at noon-day for the benefit of those who wanted to go through them. The white buildings added to the glow of the gondolas and silver lights and made up a dazzling scene which in the vast, strong, airy bound with admiration, Aladdin's lamp could not have conjured up an more enchanting scene than was presented by the three fountains.

DAMAGE FROM A HAIL.

A Storm of Great Severity Rages In Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—At 3:30 this afternoon Pittsburgh and vicinity was visited with the most disastrous hail storm in its history. Heavy black clouds suddenly obscured the light of the sun while the air became oppressive yet hot. Following a terrible electric discharge the clouds burst with thunder, sounding very far. Before man or beast could act over the huge of ice came in all its intensity, and for five minutes there was a war of the elements most terrifying. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated in every direction; electric and cable cars were stopped by broken wires or debris cutting the circuits and for a time traffic ceased over the bridge of ice came in all its intensity, and for five minutes there was a war of the elements most terrifying. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated in every direction; electric and cable cars were stopped by broken wires or debris cutting the circuits and for a time traffic

went to a standstill. The fire department was summoned early but the flames were removed from St. Mary's hospital, which was in danger a time, but was saved. The loss of the Curtis company will reach \$10,000, that of the Gross Lumber company \$2,000, and of German's planing mill factory and two and four feet of lumber, \$30,000.

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Three months.....\$1.50 One month.....\$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....\$1.25 Six months.....\$0.75
Three months.....\$0.50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any firm west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in the paper, and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements containing any statement of fact or opinion.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for THE WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

TURKEY CREEK.

Turkey Creek, the newest of E. Paso's gold fields, lies almost directly south of Cheyenne mountain. It is yet too soon to venture any prediction as to the future value of the camp, but more so as reports thus far received show the widest difference of opinion. However it is undeniably true that some of the specimens exhibited as coming from there are of a most encouraging character, and would go to prove beyond a doubt that the district is worth a serious investigation.

If there are ore bodies at Turkey Creek of considerable richness there is no danger that they will not be brought to notice. There is nothing in the world so attractive as gold, and if the presence of the metal is once established, there will be no lack of men to dig it out. We trust that the new camp may turn out to be all that its fondest admirers hope for it; and in the meantime we await further developments.

AN EXAMPLE FROM CHINA.

If the man in the moon for instance were looking down upon the earth, and observing the relations between China and the United States, he might perhaps make a mistake in deciding which is the Christian and civilized nation and which the heathen and uncivilized one. Certain it is that whether we judge actions by the strict morality of the pagan philosophers or by the gentler precepts of the New Testament, on a trial of recent actions towards each other the Chinese government would have a better standing before any impartial tribunal than that of the United States.

Because China has set a wise example of forbearance, as announced by the Declaration of her minister at Washington that no reprisals would follow the execution of the Geary law, it does not justify that iniquitous measure. It remains a shame and a disgrace to this country, and will do so until its repeal.

HOME RULE PROGRESS.

The adjournment of the discussion on the Home Rule bill until after the Whistler holidays affords a short breathing space to the contesting hosts, and an opportunity to consider progress. The Conservatives will point with satisfaction to the adoption of a clause asserting the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and scorn the Liberal announcement that there was never any question in regard to the principle there embodied. Outside of this however the Conservatives have no room for self congratulation. While their opposition has been ingenuous and stubborn, it has not been successful, and seems to be losing rather than gaining strength.

On the other hand the Liberals can display actual accomplishments in the passage of two clauses, one of them involving the vital principle of the bill, the establishment of an Irish Parliament.

So far the advantage seems to be distinctly with the Liberals.

NEWSPAPER POLICY.

That was a striking truth which Mr. Robert White inculcated in the paper which he read before the National Executive association on Thursday: "People don't care what the editor of a paper thinks about his vicious contemporary who is running an opposition journal. They attach no more importance to it than they do to the feelings of the butcher towards the baker."

The object of a newspaper is the publishing of news, and there is room in this direction for a "the surplus energy that is lying around the newspaper office. The editor who employs his talents and space in abusing his contemporary and criticising the manner in which some other paper is conducted is very apt to be neglecting matter of more importance to himself and his subscribers."

Fortunately for all concerned the view set forth by Mr. White is the one accepted by reputable modern newspapers, and the old fashioned way of abuse and fault-finding is now almost entirely confined to backwoods weeklies and amateur journalists.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Among recent deaths worthy of especial mention is that of General S. C. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute. He was the son of a veteran missionary, having been born in the Sandwich Islands. He came to this country at an early age, and his education and sentiment were thoroughly American. He served in the Union army with success as was attested by frequent promotions, and at the day as well as during his service.

He became connected with the Republican cause, neither wholly abandoning his former position nor assisting in obstructing Democratic plans nor assisting in founding the Hampton Institute, their amalgamation. By vote of the Board, he was devoted entirely to people the Republicans have been removed from the management of the national affairs, but upon them the country still relies for such a discussion of measures as will give full publicity to all governmental acts. The Republican leaders in Congress are men of great ability and long experience, who will not be slow to see Democratic mistakes and to give warning of them. The events of next winter's session will furnish the facts and the arguments for the next congressional campaign, and there is every indication that such material will be abundant.

UNCLE SAM'S "WATCH DOG."

In the Washington dispatches of the past few days there have been a number of pleasing items, bits of news which afforded satisfaction to the friends of good government regardless of party throughout the country. But of them none is quite so pleasing as the announcement that Mr. Holman is to be removed from the Committee on Appropriations and put in some place where his peculiar talents can be exercised without so much harm to public interests.

With a considerable amount of ability, a strong personal influence and an acquaintance with public affairs and business that ought to recommend him better, Mr. Holman has for a number of years constituted himself "a watch dog of the treasury" and by blocking needed appropriations for various important objects, has done an incalculable amount of harm and incidental good. To carry out his metaphor, the "watch dog" has become a nuisance, seriously interfering with the business of his master and annoying the customers and friends who come to the house to visit and do business. It is a master for regret that a man with Mr. Holman's talents does not employ them to better advantage, but since he does not, the only thing to be done is to put him where he cannot do so much harm.

TESTING THE PUBLIC.

It is difficult to explain the contradictory reports that are sent from apparently trustworthy sources in Washington, regarding the policy of the new administration upon any other theory than that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Choate are anxious to get the opinion of the public in regard to certain public measures. When the variance of opinion in the Democratic camp is considered, it is not at all surprising that Mr. Cleveland himself should be unable to determine exactly what the members of his party will, or what they will support him in endeavoring to obtain. A little while ago it was announced that Mr. Cleveland favored an income tax, now it is said that he does not; last week it was announced that Civil Service Reform was to be extended to all possible branches of the public service, now it is announced with equal positiveness that there is still hope for the hungry and faithful ones. In fact it seems to be generally true that the more positively a statement of government policy is made, the more certain it is to be contradicted within a few days. All these things go to show that the great Democracy has no definite notion of what it wants or what it expects of it. And the hope of the country lies in the chance of its not agreeing sufficiently to accomplish anything.

THE REPUBLICAN TASK.

The overwhelming majority which the Democrats will have in the next House of Representatives, their secure though narrow majority in the Senate, and their occupation of the presidential chair in the person of Mr. Cleveland will force the Republican party into a position of criticism and waiting rather than an active participation in the duties of government. No one who understands human nature will imagine that this situation is a particularly pleasant one for the Republican leaders, who after having had the reins of government for a good many years are now compelled to sit in the back seat and put in their time admiring the scenery along the road or criticizing the driving. It is not, however, to be supposed that this position is without its duties and responsibilities. The opposition is an important if not an essential feature of parliamentary government. Furthermore we have not the least doubt that the ascendancy of the Democracy is on your side, the effect of a sudden and passing reaction, and that the Republican party will be compelled to accommodate of the necessities of this nation. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Republicans desire disaster as the result of Democratic rule. It is too serious a matter for that. To return to the stage coach metaphor once more, we are all passengers together and although we expect some accident on account of the recklessness and inexperience of the Democratic drivers, we will do nothing to bring it about. The free trade principles established as a cardinal dogma of Democracy, and the financial policy composed of ecta, but inconsistent parts of gold monometallism and wildcat State bank currency, are sufficient to themselves, without reference to other Democratic schemes, to seriously injure the nation and to bring about a disaster.

General Armstrong, the author of the Sanbornian, was thoroughly signs of whose approach are already reflected in the nation and to bring about a disaster. He served in the Union army with success as was attested by frequent promotions, and at the day as well as during his service.

He became connected with the Republicans and their supporters, but did not assist in obstructing Democratic plans nor assist in founding the Hampton Institute, their amalgamation. By vote of the Board, he was devoted entirely to people the Republicans have been removed from the management of the national affairs, but upon them the country still relies for such a discussion of measures as will give full publicity to all governmental acts. The Republican leaders in Congress are men of great ability and long experience, who will not be slow to see Democratic mistakes and to give warning of them. The events of next winter's session will furnish the facts and the arguments for the next congressional campaign, and there is every indication that such material will be abundant.

There is a public demand for the true facts, and the interests of the Institute as well as of the members of the Board seem to require that an expansion should be given.

As for the charges which have been made to the Governor, we trust that his action in the matter will not be hasty or partisan,

It is obviously unfair to hold a single member responsible for the actions of the whole Board. Mr. Humphrey's public services have been long and extensive enough to entitle him to some consideration in this matter, and action should be taken on y after such investigation as will secure justice to all concerned.

Some time ago mention was made in these columns of an article by Mr. Henry Gannett, in which the rather unusual view was taken that the supply of forest products in this country was more than equal to the demands, and that wise policy would dictate the more abundant use of timber rather than any attempt at conservation and increase. Such an opinion, opposed to a common observation and experience, received little attention and merited less, but it is perhaps worth while to note that a conclusive answer to Mr. Gannett's reckless guesses has been given by Mr. E. L. Farnow, Chief of the Division of Forestry. Mr. Farnow shows that Mr. Gannett's estimate of the amount of forest area is at least 200,000,000 acres too large, and that his estimate of the average amount of timber per acre is also absurdly large.

A PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The proposed new railroad from Denver into Middle Park and on down the White or Yampa valley, and so to Salt Lake or San Francisco would be a good thing for Denver, but there is no reason why it should meet with an enthusiastic approval from the rest of the State. So far as through travel is concerned Colorado has a ready as many difficulties as public necessity demands, and the building of a new one would not be provided for the necessities of trade, but to unnecessarily multiply competition and diminish the earning capacity of those already built. The Rio Grande has on its main line two expensive tunnels, one at Tennessee Pass and the other in Cottonwood canon, just this side of Glenwood, and the Middle Park is just compeling at a great expense a tunnel through the Continental Divide. These gateways will be ample for all transcontinental traffic for many years to come, and the construction of another great tunnel through the mountains directly west of Denver will only serve to advance the interests of local merchants who are determined that no collar of trade that can be brought to Denver shall be permitted to contribute to the prosperity of any other city in the State.

For many miles to the west of Denver the country is not such as to afford any considerable amount of local traffic. Even the much-traveled Middle Park is a mountain walled region which is too high for profitable agriculture, and which will always remain sparsely settled. As for the White and Yampa river valleys, no one can doubt their fertility and natural resources. They are beyond question among the richest parts of the State. But they are naturally tributary to the cities which are being built up in the western part of the State, and not to Denver. They can be far more cheaply and conveniently reached by branch lines of the Rio Grande or the Kit Carson, passing for their entire distance through rich valleys, than by an expensive and long line over and through the mountains from Denver. This is certain as soon as there is a prospect of a fair return for the investment. These branch lines, so long projected, will do out, and in the meantime the investment of money in such a scheme as has now proposed is almost certain to end in financial ruin to all concerned.

Denver capitalists wish to spend their money to the injury of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood and Grand Junction, they have a perfect right to do so, but they should not expect the sympathy of the rest of the State in so doing, and they should not present it to strangers as a money making opportunity, or anything else than exactly what it is.

The opening of the handsome new hotel at Glenwood Springs will take place on June 3. With the opening of this hotel the western resort starts on a career of prosperity which will give it a front rank among western towns of the case. There is no reason why Colorado Springs should not rejoice over the prosperity of its neighbor across the range. The more accommodations there are for tourists the more will come. They will go to Glenwood in place of Manitou or vice versa, but we hope, visit both places instead of wasting time in circuitous routes.

Colorado is going to be the summer resort of the western world, and to make it so really must be the chief object of its attractions. A large part of the country can be put to use for the cultivation of the height of Pikes Peak by one foot or change one of the entrances of Manitou mineral water. So long as people come to Colorado they will come to Colorado Springs, Manitou, and the other resorts of El Paso county, and so without jealousy or forebodings we wish success to the new Hotel Colorado and the beautiful mountain city in which it is located.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Chicago Exposition and New York Weather.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

New York, May 18.—The most striking thing in New York this week is the weather. Monday, General Zumbroff was in command; Tuesday the bottom dropped out of the celestial reservoir and a few million tons of water were precipitated upon the just and the unjust of the metropolis. To-day it is cloudy, raw and chilly.

Otherwise, New York is all right. After Chicago, it looks wonderfully clean and bright, although the papers here are still denouncing Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan.

Speaking of Chicago, they can have the meanest weather there in the world, and the city is unceasingly dirty. If one could only go to the World's Fair without going to Chicago at all, it would be a pleasant arrangement. For the Fair is to be seen. No American who can possibly get there should miss it. The article in the May Harper by George Wheeler on the "Dream City" seems rather gushing, but after seeing the Fair, I came to the conclusion that her description was the best yet published.

The best way to approach the Exposition is by boat. In that way you get a view of the whole, and obtain a better idea of the relative size and situation of the buildings than can be had in any other way. The entrance from the pier, too, is very fine—through the arches of the Peristyle (some of the youths who run the "gospel chariots," as the wheel chairs are termed, call it the peristyle, with the accent on the first syllable) and then into the splendid square where stands the enormous Goddess of Liberty, facing the Administration building, with the Agricultural building to the left, and the palace of Manufactures and the arts on the right. The artistic effect is wonderful—it surpasses one's wildest dreams. The buildings are all very different one from another, but there is a harmony in their lines and coloring that blends them all into one stupendous whole.

An impression has gone abroad that it costs a great deal to visit the Fair; and some people even have the idea that an admission fee is charged to every building. This is a wrong. Half a dollar admits one to everything within the grounds. To go from Chicago here, to go into the grounds and buildings, to get a small lunch and go back again to Chicago, cost me just 50 cents. If you go to the Midway Plaisance, and into all the side shows, you may spend what you like; but the Fair proper is free, after your 50 cent admission is paid.

The exhibits were ready at the opening, except those in the United States Government building; but since then a great deal has been done; and unless the weather turns warm suddenly it will be pleasanter there in June than when the heat of July begins.

To come back to New York, business here seems rather dull. The feeling of uneasiness in "the street" is by no means dispelled. Many firms are refusing to pay commercial paper, even that of regular customers. There is very little confidence, and every body seems to be waiting. The Clevelanders especially have a sublime confidence in their trade, and believe that he will save the country; but other people are rather anxious. Local politics seem to be in rather bad shape on both sides. The one ray of light in the political situation here comes, strangely enough, from Jersey City, where Mayor Waaser is making war on the Democratic gang that ruled that city so long, and is getting the better of them in every battle.

It may interest many readers of THE GAZETTE to hear that our friend Mr. Macie is very well, and is as enthusiastic as ever about Colorado Springs in particular and the Rocky Mountain region in general. I have heard on a series of Professor Parsons' articles in the Christian Union on Colorado College. It has given the College and the city a splendid advertisement.

W. A. E.

On last Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Witt Damage was able to announce that the debt which had hung so heavily over his church was removed and that his resignation with the Brooklyn church as its pastor was assured. There is probably no preacher living whose sermons are read by so many people as Dr. Damage, and the removal of the hindrance to his continued work will be generally satisfactory.

The matter of the Sunday closing or opening of the World's Fair will probably be settled in the courts. As it now stands the local management are strongly in favor of Sunday opening, while the national commissioners are as strongly opposed to it. The question is to which has the authority to decide it is one which the courts alone can determine. To-day the Fair is closed, but it is announced that next Sunday it will be open unless an injunction from some court is obtained against it. It seems that as a national affair the national representatives should decide the matter.

Every indication points to a very successful term of the Colorado Summer School this season. The management have been surprisingly successful in obtaining teachers of the highest rank, and anyone familiar with national matters cannot fail to appreciate the opportunity there offered.

Chicago people are somewhat disappointed because the attendance on the big Fair has not been as large as expected. They should not be discouraged. The back countries will be heard from before long, and everyone is going to the Chicago people are somewhat disappointed because the attendance on the big Fair has not been as large as expected. They should not be discouraged. The back countries will be heard from before long, and everyone is going to the

FOOT-HOLD for Consumption is what you are offering, if your foot is insure. Consumption is simple. Some persons are in a condition, with a cold cough or cold, or a cold, which needs to be relieved.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Consumption in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, fever-buster, and strength-restorer known to man, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Mixture. Recovery for Consumption in a shorter time, and for Weak Lungs, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and all Bronchitis, Throat, and Lung Diseases, that is the only remedy so reliable, that can be guaranteed. It is doesn't cost or cure, you have your money back.

No matter how long you've had Consumption, or how severe, Dr. Pierce's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. And recovery is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, in the incurable case of Consumption.

DR. JUDKINS' TRIAL.

The Slayer of Claus Dittman on Trial for His Life.

A VICTORY SECURED YESTERDAY.

Opening Statements of the Attorneys in the Case—Another Interesting Entertainment at the State Institution for the Mute.

Dr. C. H. Judkins is being tried for his life in the District court, charged with the murder of Claus Dittman at Lawrence on March 7. The killing occurred in the Lawrence post-office in the evening. Dr. Judkins, who is an old man, stabbed Dittman who was a young blacksmith, with a pocket knife.

The trial began yesterday morning and almost the entire day was occupied in securing a jury. District Attorney Cochran is prosecuting the case assisted by H. E. Wilson and Owen Prentiss, the last named being retained by Mrs. Dittman, and J. R. Crowe and George McMorris are defending.

The panel of the regular jury was soon exhausted. An extra panel of twenty-five men was drawn and that was exhausted by 3 o'clock. Another fifteen were made and from this the jury was completed. The jury that will decide the case is as follows: Reuben Barnes, J. A. Johnson, W. W. Williamson, A. L. Bruce, J. W. Woodward, E. A. Brown, C. C. Munson, D. A. Irvine, A. F. W. Volkman, C. S. Brigham, D. W. Quisenberry, F. C. Crawford.

In questioning the jurors Mr. Crowe said the defense would be self defense. The jury was sworn and given the usual instructions by the court regarding discussing the case, etc.

Mr. Cochran made the opening statement for the people. He said that the people would show that Judkins and Dittman had mining claims in partnership; that the claims had been jumped and had been exhausted in the name of the defendant. The day previous to the killing Judkins had gone up to the claim with a rifle, had cursed and threatened Dittman, and had on his way prevented from going home by a bystander. He said to Dittman that if he ever spoke to him again he would kill him. On the night of the murder the man and in the post office, Dittman spoke to defendant in a pleasant manner, and in a few minutes, when those present were not looking, a scuffle began. Judkins had been standing on the opposite side of the store from the victim, but had passed to the other side. The dead man had been stabbed thirteen times, once in the throat and twice in the back. The first stroke and severed the jugular vein and killed Dittman. Judkins was the only available physician and when he got upon to do something for the dying man had refused to do but little to help him.

Mr. Crowe followed with a statement for defense. He said that they would show that the defendant was a physician for twenty-five years; that for many years he had been in poor health and had traveled every where trying to regain it, and was but a feeble specimen of humanity. The two men had a fight together, and they would show that on the day previous to the slaying Dittman drove Judkins out of the pit. They would show that Judkins lived alone, and was hardy able to protect himself. They would show that on the day of the killing Dittman was drunk, and more than half of Lawrence had seen Judkins come out of Dittman's shop and hear the after exclaim: "Now I have got you." Friends of Dr. Judkins had warned him that he must beware of Dittman as he won't get away and was known as a desperate man; that Dittman was quite some and a terror, especially being whipping old men, two of whom he had hurt the week he was killed. When the defendant went into the post office he stood on the opposite side of the stove from deceased, but Dittman had reached over and seized him by the shoulders and pulled him over, thus knocking down the stove-pipe. They would prove that Dittman continued to hold his grip on the doctor until nearly dead, and that the wounds showed that the defendant had struck while in an excess of fright. The doctor had been in such a nervous condition after the affair that he could not act immediately to assist the dying man, but when recovered somewhat had given succor vice as he could.

At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning when the case will be continued. It is probable that the case will occupy two days. The jury is kept in the new quarters in the county jail prepared for such cases. It is a very comfortable and pleasant room with good beds.

The jury during the case is considered quite above the average. The court room was not greatly crowded yesterday as there is not a great deal of interest in the case. Dr. Judkins, the defendant, is quite an old man and apparently quite feeble.

The trial of Dr. Judkins for the killing of C. H. Dittman, at Lawrence, on March 7, was continued in the District court yesterday. It occupied the entire time of the court, but at 5 o'clock the testimony was adjourned. The court will re-assemble at 8:30 this morning, when the cause will offer their arguments and the case will probably go to the jury by noon.

The prosecution introduced nine witnesses and so far out the line of evidence as laid down by Mr. Cochran in his opening statement. Coroner Taylor testified as to the inquest, and the cuts on Dittman's body. Mr. Baldwin, the postmaster and others to the slaying, and other witnesses to the trouble between the men, tried, etc.

Dr. Judkins the defendant, took the stand to testify. He told a very simple story, but in a very weak and trembling voice. He is rather a pitiful spectacle, old and about sixty-one, and sick. He would have been in pretty bad shape had not Mr. Sam Strong come to his aid to secure him legal assistance and took up his testimony. The Doctor said that he was born in Kentucky and was 54 years of age. He is a graduate of the Louisville Medical college. For fifteen years he has been in poor health suffering with a complication of diseases. He can never before and trouble with anyone. He told of the threats against his life Dittman had made and how they had been repeated to him. When he went into the post office he went to the east side of the stove. Dittman came in and said: "You are looking better than you were the last time I saw you." Defendant had answered pleasantly and Dittman seemed in such good humor

that he hoped he would not be disturbed. Dittman however grabbed him and pulled him over the stove, and struck him on the head. He had his knife in his hand and began to strike with it. They both fell partly as he went over the stove. Dittman held his hold and he kept stabbing. The witness repeated over and over again how frightened he was. He told of his visit to the claim of the two men the day previous and found Dittman tunneling under a claim that belonged to both of them. Dittman had to get him to get away; after some warn words he had stepped back where he left his rifle and got it. Then told Dittman to repeat his words. After the cutting he did what he could to help the injured man. Dittman was a strong man, a blacksmith, and he knew of his whipping other men.

Upon cross-examination the doctor said he had only meant as the prospectus note to show Dittman that he would not stand such abusive talk when he drew the rifle. He denied that he tried to kill the knife after the crime.

Other witnesses for the defense testified to facts made by Dittman, who was known in camp as "Tommy-on-the-Spot," against Judkins and of warning him. Witness Morris testified that Dittman had said, "would 'do' to the old man, just sit and watch the papers. Several witnesses testified to the bad character of Dittman.

The evidence introduced in rebuttal by the prosecution was as to show that the character of Dittman in places where he had formerly resided was not that of a bad or trustworthy man. Among these witnesses were Messrs. Ed. Brooks, J. C. Johnson, W. W. Williamson, A. L. Bruce, J. W. Woodward, E. A. Brown, C. C. Munson, D. A. Irvine, A. F. W. Volkman, C. S. Brigham, D. W. Quisenberry, F. C. Crawford.

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Institute Entertainment.

Mr. A. S. Gibbs, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., with Miss Alice Hobom, the director of physical culture in the school, took their classes to the school for the deaf and dumb last evening and gave the pupils of that institution an evening of pleasure. There was a good single club room, and a couple of club rooms by Mr. Gibbs' classes, which were warmly enjoyed. Miss Garman's class gave an attractive exercise in gymnastics; Miss Xace's school from the Lincoln school gave a good exhibition; Miss Russell's school gave their pretty waiters drill; Miss Belle Hobom's pupils gave their pleasing May pole dance, and the very attractive hoop drill of Lowell school under the direction of Miss Alice Hobom adroitly performed.

One of the best numbers of the evening was given by Mr. Carr's pupils who sing in choirs, and were warmly enjoyed. Miss Garman's class gave an attractive exercise in gymnastics; Miss Xace's school from the Lincoln school gave a good exhibition; Miss Russell's school gave their pretty waiters drill; Miss Belle Hobom's pupils gave their pleasing May pole dance, and the very attractive hoop drill of Lowell school under the direction of Miss Alice Hobom adroitly performed.

Mr. E. C. G. Robinson has drawn plans for the new hotel to be erected this summer on the top of Pike's Peak. It will be a 22-room building, located at the north end of the signal station. It will be heated by both stoves and hot water. Fifteen of the rooms will be utilized as sleeping apartments. The structure will be twenty-two feet high, and will be built entirely of stone. The estimated cost is placed at between \$2,000 and \$3,000, which is exclusive of furnishings.

He is a graduate physician and has been a physician and teacher for fifteen years. He is a wealthy lumber dealer of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his social and financial conditions were settled. So far as they know there is no woman in the case. It is their opinion that the act was committed in a fit of insanity, and this was the theory arrived at yesterday before the friends arrived. His friends were of the very best in every way. He was a member of the Royal Arachnids in Denver. Pettinger was a graduate physician and law graduate with degree of M. D. Only a few days ago he instructed a friend how to fit a dog madly and speedily. It is therefore probable that the drug he used in his own execution was a mixture, as indicated above, and not only morphine. There had been a slight idea on the part of some people that they could have made from a hypnotic

drug, but the man's appearance does not indicate a morphine drug.

The friends will take charge of the body to-day, and it will probably be sent to Brooklyn. The case is a very sad one indeed.

AN OFFICE OF THE CITY OF DENVER.

He Was Probably Temporarily Insane—The Council Re-arranged the Water Rates at the Keel.

Percival Penninger, a well-known young man of Denver, committed suicide in this city Tuesday, or the night previous, by the use of muriatic acid. He was found in bed in his room at the Hotel Higgins last night.

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PIETRO GUISERI.

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Saracinesca," "The Three Fates," Etc.

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CHAPTER XVII.

Laura Arden's plans for the summer were, not by any means settled, but she was anxious to leave home soon, both because staying in the heat would be bad for little Herbert, and because she wished to leave the rather expensive apartment in which she had continued to live after her husband's death. A sumptuous and less pretentious dwelling would be amply sufficient for her next winter, and in the mean time she intended to go to some quiet town citizen in Switzerland or, by the sea-side, and to keep as much alone as possible. Her mother might be willing to spend a month or two with her, and Laura would be very glad of her company, but there was no one else whose society she desired. She could, of course, go to Englewood and stay at her brother-in-law's house in solem and solitary state, but she feared the long journey for her child, and she could find little for the sort of existence she must lead in the magnificent country seat, in the absence of the old world atmosphere. It would be pleasant to end a very simple and quiet life somewhere out of the world, and far as possible from the scenes of her past sufferings. If Adele and Francesco had not appeared while Giseleri was making his first visit, she would probably have ascribed his visit to the more intelligent of the two. Say "terrible."

"I know nothing about 'terrible,'" said Giseleri. "Then seems to be very little difference of opinion as to what person's moral obliquity," Giseleri argued. "Very well," said Laura gravely. "I suppose you have no doubt, then, that I was born to act as your媒人, to help you get married." "Do you happen to know?" he asked. "There was much scarlet fever in the city last winter? I have always wondered how poor Lord Herbert caught it."

Giseleri had known Lord Herbert for years just as Donald Arden had known Giseleri. For the two friends had often made short journeys together, raising their servants with them. The Italian thought it a long time before he gave an answer.

"No, Signor. I do not remember hearing that there were many cases. But then I am not in the way of knowing. It may have been scarlet fever," said Giseleri, in a tone of infinite solicitude. "You are a very discreet man, Bonifazio," said Giseleri. "Lord Herbert is ill on the day after he and I dined in Casa Savelli. Do you think you could find out for me whether any one of the servants had scarlet fever at that time?"

"Perhaps, Signor, I will try. I know Giseleri, the older, who is a very good person, but who is not fond of singing. When there is such an illness they either send servants to the hospital, in the Roman houses, or else they put them in an attendant, try not to let any one know. For the rest, I will do what I can. You say we, Signor, if it is possible, that the cause of the Miore caught the fever at the dinner in Casa Savelli!"

"It is, I think," said Giseleri. And he thought at a good deal more also, while he did not communicate to his man. Bonifazio, as his master said, was discreet. He was a very patient and very uncommunicative, as the men of the Abruzzi often are. They make the best servants when they can be got, for, in addition to the good qualities most of them possess in a greater or less degree, they are almost always physically very strong men, though rarely above middle age, and often extreme y pale. Giseleri knew that so soon as Bonifazio had anything to tell, he would tell it without further question or reminder.

"I am willing to believe that you are not, if you will let me, and I would much rather, in the first place, you are at all events, not any worse than most men one knows. That is evident enough from your actions. Secondly—you see I am arguing the case of a lawyer—if you had not a high idea of what you were to be, you would not have such a poor opinion of what you are. Is that clear?"

"There were no right, there could not possibly be any wrong. But that would be black, even if you could only compare it with blue, green and yellow, instead of white."

"I am not talking of crime, but of women's thoughts," said Laura. "What I say is simple enough. If you like, it is good, and know what good means, and if you do not have a certain amount of goodness in you, you would not think yourself so bad. And you are unhappy, as you have told me before now, because you think all your motives are insincere, or vain, or deceptive in some way. I suppose you wish to be happy, and if you do you must earn to find some satisfaction in having done your best. I have said precisely what I mean, and you must not pretend to misunderstand me."

"Think yourself good, and you will be happy," observed Giseleri. "That is the modern form of the proverb."

"Of course it is, and the better reason you really have for thinking yourself good, the more real and lasting your happiness will be."

Giseleri argued to himself and himself, as he went away for being so much impressed, as he was by what Laura said. But he could not deny that the impression had made and remained for some time after he had left. There was a healthy common-sense about her mind which was beginning to act upon the fortuous and often morbid complications of his own. She seemed to know the straight path and the short cuts to simple goodness, and never to have guessed at the labyrinthine ways by which he seemed to himself to be always trying to escape from the bugbear sent to pursue him by the demon of suspicion. He laughed at himself, for he realized how utterly impossible it would be for him to think as she did, or to look upon the world as she saw it. There had been a time when he had thought more pain, when a woman had exerted a strong influence over him, and when a few good things and a few bad ones had made up the sum of his life. But she was dead, and he had changed. Worse than ever, he had done. As he sat in his room and glanced from time to time at the only likeness he had of Bianca Corelle, he thought of Beatrice's reproach to Dante in the first canto of the "Purgatory":

And yet because the first blundered of me in a lighsin, and that in later days to come—
Thou mayest be brave, leaving the Siren's voice
Sow deep the seed of tears and fear me speak;
So shall thou know that she should have
been moved.
By my dead body in war opposite.
Nor art nor nature had the power to tempt thee
With such delight as that fair body could
In which I lived—while new is seen to earth—
And if the highest joy was lost to thee
By thy young death, what mortal living thing
Should have and strength to drag thee down
with it?

As he repeated the last words he started, for they reminded him of a painful story of Gianfranco Campionico's insatiable spleen, and he detested himself for allowing himself to repeat Beatrice's words up to that point. It was he who had dragged down Matilde, and Arden to his grave, not she who had made him sinners. And yet Campionico had said almost the same thing as Beatrice, and certainly without knowing it. In his heart he knew that Bianca might have reproached him so, but then, deeper still, he saw that the reproach from her lips would have been ten times more, and twice as bitter as any truth that you almost like me. Is there any truth in that?"

"Yes—a great deal." She smiled again. "More truth than you guess—or I do not mind saying it since it is all over. I did not realize you, and I used to try and hide it. But life now, and I am quite willing that you should know it. But I really begin to think that you almost like me. Is there any truth in that?"

"That is gone of you—good, as everything you do is. But I don't like to know why you have changed your mind. May I?"

Giseleri thought over his own life

and the lives of others, in one of those dark moods which sometimes seized him and in which he believed in no one's motives, from his own upwards. In the course of his life, and his meditations, he came across an idea which at first seemed wild and improbable, by which little by little his grasp of it concentrated his attention upon it, and it has clasped every other thought away. He was not naturally an over-suspicious man, but when his suspicions were once roused, he was apt to go far in pursuit of the truth, the more interested him. He rose and got a book from the shelves which included one side of the wall, and began to turn over the pages rapidly, until he stopped as far back as he was looking for. He read three or four pages very carefully twice over and returned the volume to its place. Then he sat down to think, and did not move for another quarter of an hour. At the end of that time he called his servant—a quiet, hard-working fellow from the Abruzzi, who rejoiced in the name of Bonifazio.

"Do you happen to know?" he asked. "There was much scarlet fever in the city last winter? I have always wondered how poor Lord Herbert caught it." "I see," answered Giseleri, carelessly. "That accounts for it. But to go back to what we were speaking of, I wonder that Lady Herbert does not spend the summer with you at Gerano; if you go there as usual." "She has no right to do with impunity what most women could not do at all," said Giseleri, his mounting protest for her son's presence, and her own. "She's a coquette, I suppose, but she rarely leaves twice."

"So far that is true," said Giseleri, unashamedly. "People rarely leave twice."

"Can you tell me when they were there?" said Giseleri. "They must have been six years ago now. They had rather had you, and I remember her being terribly anxious about him."

"I see," answered Giseleri, carelessly. "That accounts for it. But to go back to what we were speaking of, I wonder that Lady Herbert does not spend the summer with you at Gerano; if you go there as usual."

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what may or may not have happened to you—
you are sure it is an unaccountable man it is.
“It never happened to me. It was at
Sardinia in a small vessel that was sailing from
Ama with a cargo of beans to bring back
Sardinian wine. We were becalmed, and
got short of provisions, so I went ashore
on the island. They kept us alive, but I
would rather not tell it again.”

“Not one less, as far as I can see,
was this the society size of ours must seem
to you, or what you have been accustomed
to? How can you endure it?”

“It is never very hard to put up with what
one likes,” answered Gus, “but it is hard to
encourage a man who has no dislikes for the sake of
somebody to whom one is attached.”

“If any one does say that it would be quite
difficult, I tell him you mean a man
of a certain attitude.”

“He was evidently determined to be com-
plimentary, and even more than complimentary,
too, for he was never cold or
unfriendly with Gus, who she used
to call a friend, who was always happy
to see a familiar face, and a permanent
member of her own immediate circle, but he
did not remember that she ever had, in fact,
exactly as she was talking now, an attitude
towards her mother to be nervous. He
did not care easily at his remarks.

“I am not giving you a good treatment,”
he said, “though I never understand
why people take the trouble to doubt one's word,
it is so much easier to believe every-
thing—so much less trouble.”

“You don't like living just as you are,
a very frivolous person,” answered Adele.
“You have had too much experience for
that.”

“Experience is of always mean dis-
tinction. One may find out that there are
homely people, people we are disposed to the
world.”

Laura Arden had been present since
she would have been more than ever the next
to instruct Gertrude just then. She was
sure to let what losses she might incur
in things so very difficult from these
germs be said to her. As a matter of
fact she wished Adele to trust him, for re-
asonable reasons, and knew well enough
to judge how his speech would affect her
Sister, but her desire to turn a few min-
utes earlier and to distract the attention
of the audience for him before leading her in
to another topic.

“Do you think the world is such a very
good place?” she asked. “Have you found
it so?”

“It is often very unjustly abused by those
who live in it—it is they are themselves by
their friends. I feel on the outside mind
mean mischief on the other side.”

“This is true. Adele gave no sign of being
touched by the thrust. She was too much
accustomed to violent sensations she ex-
perienced with a student or intimation, reflec-
tions made to her, to be disturbed by a
single remark.”

“I suppose that she is quite natural,
and thinks about everyone else, and
of things in the first instance do not
feel it. I don't talk of people now, so you
will not talk of people either.” It can be quite
impossible, I am sure.

“Of course, Adele's desire is to be that
sort of conversation it can always last the
sort of discussion and one can put one's
self into it right from the beginning
of a story. It is also so much more interest-
ing than the person stories a way of
getting into the story, but one about whom
the others care little, and a turn of
what she can say herself fancy we
should be interested.”

“I am not a servant—think
I am not a maid.”

No doubt, But they have a practice
and that is that we. When they
will be strong party, only sales
and the rest will convert it into ready
money.

“I am not the last intentions of
concerning my education, but I am not
for he was of course compelled to a ignorance
which occurred, which has disturbed
Adele's whole life more than any other
husband. But it is not that she again
bent over her desk and took up its
old hand, but a little as she
had the spirit of it in the sweetened
water. Then she lay a little and drew a
long breath.

“It is a most disagreeable position
to be in, but I am body. We are getting
into a trap, and I am not there. Once I am
there, God help us, we are lost.”

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VINES AND STOCKS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.
The Favorite lode is now shipping to the Beaver Park mi. and is getting good returns.

The Constantine property near the Marie D is expected to prove as good as the latter.

The Colorado Iron works have shipped 80,000 tons of machinery to Cripple Creek this season.

The Dead Pine and Ruby lodes have been opened up at Turkey Creek and are looking well.

Messrs. G. M. Carter, James Bessears, Dr. Ramey and J. A. St. John yesterday for Cripple Creek, to be gone a week. They will do some prospecting before returning.

Information from Greece is to the effect that the Antwerp Regent is now in thirty-five feet on their drift. The veins of zinc are dipping as they should to east to the vein and are dipping with quartz and mica.

The gentlemen who returned from Greece last week are very enthusiastic over the outlook for the De Monte. Standing in their workings they can hear the drifts in the New York Canane, one of the big producers.

The Burns will be opened up again next Wednesday with J. W. Miller in charge. Mr. Miller will then have three mines under his direction, Burns, Hidden Treasure and Favorite and he is achieving a good reputation as a manager.

The Hidden Treasure is now down 30 feet and expects to reach 50 feet by Thursday when a drift will be run to catch the 50 foot vein of the Zenoia. The vein is improving and the assay is not wide enough to cut all the vein material as it goes down.

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Mr. H. E. Bassett, treasurer of the Jack Pot company, states that the balance in the treasury at the date of the annual meeting was \$10,000, and that the receipts during his term of office since last August have been \$7,765. The remaining secretary states that for the entire year the receipts were little over \$5,000.

The Zenoia has just completed its incline and "sizing" or camp car, with a wide variety of work will be done. The Zenoia stands now easily in the front range at Cripple Creek with its six feet of vein from which big shipments can be made.

The No. 1 Desperandum of the Gold company has by trenching found the vein at May last. The vein is on 400 feet away from this claim and its superintendents states that the two veins are very similar. A three-foot vein has been uncovered in the No. 1 and ore carrying free gold has already been taken out. Shipping will begin in the near future.

The Pharmacist is now drifting in four directions from the bottom of the shafts on the main vein, and the one which came into it a week ago. A carload of 3,000 pounds of concentrates and basket drawings from Pharmacists which had been stamped in the Beaver Park mi. was shipped to Denver yesterday. About one-quarter of this will run \$500 per ton and the remainder about \$900.

The Princess stockholders are very much pleased over two recent assays from their vein in the Marie D. The first from a drift of sixty feet in the shaft ran 82.80 ounces or \$8,630.00. The second was taken from the seventy-foot vein and ran 79.50 ounces in gold or \$3,300.00. It was a fair sample of the four-foot, sixteen vein. The president of the company, Paul Gerhardt, etc., last night, to see the shipment of a car load, which he confidently expects will be the riches, ever sent out of camp.

Fannie Rawlins was the eager among the stockholders yesterday and a good many thousand changes hands before the close of the day. The sales were made at 16 and 17c and aggregate about 25,000 shares. The speculation as to the success of the crop in Fannie continues. Yesterday it was given out that several of the larger miners were depressing the stock for the purpose of getting it in at low figures. Some miners got scared and took considerable stock on the market. The present indications are for a rise in the price to-day. It is stated that the holder of the mortgage upon the company is perfectly satisfied to let it under the present conditions and is not pushing for his money.

The vast factories of the J. C. Ayer Co. of Howe, Mass., made a move to place a permanent purifier. Ayer's Sons are within easy reach of the poorest vein and don't seem inclined to take a heavy substitute. A way to remember that is best is the cheapest.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayes left last night for New Orleans to attend the ceremonies incident to the removal of the remains of Jefferson Davis, father of Mrs. Hayes, to Richmond, Va. The escort accompanying the remains will leave New Orleans on the 28th and reach Richmond on the 3rd, when the final ceremony will be held. Richmond, June 9th in the High school auditorium.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The capitol of the Confederacy has been selected as the proper place for the final interment of the body.

Ayer's pills are invaluable for the cure of headache, constipation, stomach and liver trouble, and a rearrangement of the digestive and assimilative organs. These pills are sugar coated, safe and pleasant to take, a real delicacy, and retain their virtues in any climate.

Mr. Henry H. Perkins of this city, has purchased the Nestle's pharmacy in Denver, Carroll Hill, corner of Deveraux avenue and Alton street. It is said to be one of the handsomest stores in Denver. Mr. Perkins is an expert pharmacist and an enterprising young business man, and the residents of Denver in the portion of the city where he will be located are to be congratulated.

The GAZETTE is having a special advance sale for the issue of "Around the Bend" which will be ready early in June. More than half the edition will be sold by the time the book is ready, so that those who wish copies should order at once.

The North Park will be gradually being restored to a condition fit for public travel. The streets have been dug out so that the water may run about the trees and the trees are being covered with straw and rotted manure. The job is not entirely completed, however, and one citizen, rather than walk on the grave, started across the grass where the sign says, "Keep Off." To an officer who was pugnacious and said "Well, rather than a citizen walk on such a miseria, we will let him." In a police court it was \$2.00 and costs, amounting to \$3.75. The citizens of North Nevada, Weiser and Weiser are a ring of rascals and a purpose to reimburse the fine to the man who had the courage to walk across the grass and pay a fine rather than use such a miserable walk as they have been obliged to endure for nearly a year.

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The County Commissioners are going to Turkey Creek the first of the coming week to look up the new road. They state that, so far as man from that part of the country can mention, a new road to them. Before they can make a road, however, it is necessary that a petition be presented and that go through the proper legal form.

Justice Snider had a novel experience while trying a criminal case on Tuesday. In the midst of the evidence a man and woman came in and explained that they wanted to be married and that they were in a hurry. The Justice, knowing they wanted to be married and made the woman, while the prisoner at the bar witnessed the ceremony.

Every man having a pearl should keep it an even and natural color, and if this is not so already, use Buckingham's Dyed and appear like.

It is probable that the city will dispose of its \$82,000, per cent, bonds at par. This will be a good sale in view of the present financial condition in the East, and the fact that the rate of interest is much lower than ever carried by the city's bonds in previous issues.

The colored man who "rose in fees and dances at Clayton's" last winter and who has been at the county house ever since, has been sent to the old colored home at Leavenworth, Kas.

late Sunday night Captain Gatzaros and Officer Hall arrested a dozen negroes for gambling in Joe Moore's saloon on Quaker Street. In the police court yesterday Moore was fined \$50 and costs and five others got \$5 and costs each. They will pay the fines.

The County Commissioners are discussing the question of putting in a good road to the new Turkey Creek gold diggings. They will probably visit the camp in a few days.

Mr. John E. Mayo returned to the city for permanent residence yesterday. He spent a part of the winter in the south and has traveled 500 miles since leaving Colorado Springs last November.

The city council has now been removed from the proximity of the city hall, much to the satisfaction of everybody doing business in that locality.

Dr. B. S. George Tucker, who has been seriously ill for sometime, etc., last evening for a trip to the old home in Virginia.

The commencement exercises of the Colorado Springs High School occur on Friday, June 9th in the High School Auditorium.

The following is the order for the passage of the notes of the Mystic Shrine next Friday, May 26:

City Marshal,
Captain of Police,
Lord of Cards,
Fort Logan Scout,
Notes of the Mystic Shrine,
Instructional Pictures,
Chief Reason,
Assistant City Marshal,
High Priest of the Nobles,
Ladies of the Nobles,
In Carriages.

The procession will form at the Rio Grande depot at 4:45 p.m. and move up South Park Place to Cascade Avenue, up Cascade to Plaza Avenue, east on Plaza to Nevada Avenue, south on Nevada to Kiowa, west on Kiowa to Telon, south on Telon to Vermilion, counter-marching back on Telon street to the opera house, where the line will be broken up and light refreshments will be served from the "Water Lilies of the Desert."

In the District Court yesterday the case of the People vs. Stevens was heard, and the prisoner was discharged under instruction of the Court, owing to a failure in the proper identification of the property. This case was the robbery of jewelry at the house of H. K. Devereux last winter. The case against Morton, indicted for receiving this stolen property, was dismissed. Henry Williams, charged with petit larceny, was sentenced to five days in jail.

City Engineer Pease of Manitou has made a report to the town council that the Balanced Rock is way within the corporate limits of Manitou, but that it stands in the public highway or county road. He also reported that the case upon which the rock rests is only but surely eroding away, and recommended that steps be taken to protect it if the city cares to preserve it as a Municipal attraction. He also recommended that the city council petition the county commissioners to make a new survey through the Garden of the Gods.

The large and enlivening new set of books made for the city under the direction of Messrs. Kline and Harris, our expert accountants, were the work of the Gazette Printing company and are giving good satisfaction. The members of the council are entirely pleased at the way in which the experts did their work.

The recalcitrant members of the "main gang" who demanded three meals a day instead of two have succumbed. For two weeks they have been fed out on one meal per day and some bread and water, but became rebellious at night.

The city was led Sunday with Baptists ministers and other delegates to the great Baptist convention in Denver this week. Quite a large party were guests at the Antlers.

Mr. J. E. Jewett has disposed of his entire business interests in Butte, Mont., and will make Green Mountain Falls a permanent home. He will, at once, erect new cottages at the resort.

Mr. Ed. Goodman senior proprietor of The Standard, a leading Baptist publication was in the city yesterday from Chicago en route to the Denver convention.

Mr. Tucson Bent returned home yesterday after a month's visit in the east. He spent some time at the big fair and returns enthusiastic over it.

It is feared that the cold nights for the past few days have ruined all the tree fruits. The currants and berries are probably, however, all right.

Mr. Samuel Wilder, who has been ill at the Antlers hotel for some time, etc., Sunday evening for his home, Roceser, N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for one subsequent insertion. Advertising to go into every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quarantine Silver Tea Sets at Mrs. Ayer's, cheaper than glass. A special cravat cannot be duplicated. Pay \$2.00 on one and so on.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—cheap; a fine station, weight 1400 pounds, w/ trace for driving horses. Address T. S. Quincy, Colorado City.

FOR SALE—cheap; transfer and gas business at Colorado City. Address T. S. Quincy, Colorado City.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that such proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court of and for El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 26, 1893, viz:

John W. Wallace, Warren L. Cross, a vag. A. Anderson, and Sam Mowry, all of Franciscopolis, Co., Mo.

Any person who desires to protest against the above claim, or who knows of any such claim under the laws and regulations of the State of Colorado, or who succeeds in getting a title to the land, or to any part of the same, is directed to give notice to the Clerk of the County Court of and for El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 26, 1893, viz:

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